Policy Framework for Satellite Communications

2773. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in July 1997 the Department of Space issued a press release conveying the approval of the Union Cabinet to the policy framework for satellite communications in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have since framed norms for the implementation of the said policy; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such inordinate delay in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The full text of the Press Release issued by the Department of Space on July 17, 1997 is given in the Statement (*See* below)

(c) and (d) After the Government approved the Satellite Communications (SATCOM) policy, the Department of Space (DOS) constituted an Inter-Departmental Committee to evolve the norms, guidelines and procedures for implementation of the policy framework for satellite communications in India. After obtaining the concurrence of all participating Departments, the Draft norms and Guidelines have been sent for final approval cycle of the Government. The delay in formulating the guidelines is mainly due to various technical clarifications sought by the participating Departments, obtaining their concurrence and the need to align the SATCOM policy norms and guidelines with other relevant policies.

Statement

The Union Cabinet has approved a policy framework for satellite communications in India. The salient features of this policy are (a) tranponder capacity on INSAT system would be offered to non-governmental users also on commercial terms subject to capacity availability, (b) Indian private parties will be permitted to establish commercial communications satellite and the parties will be assisted in registering such satellite systems and networks with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) as Indian satellites and (c) operations from Indian soil will be allowed with both Indian and foreign satellites in accordance with the norms and conditions to be evolved, but Indian satellites will be accorded preferential treatment. Insofar as the Satellite based broadcasting is concerned, the various provisions of the Satellite Communications Policy framework would conform to the proposed Broadcasting Law.

Satellite Communications has become a fundamental infrastructure of the communications network in the country and hence needs to be properly regulated for orderly growth. Further, Indian Satellite systems have to comply with various United Nations and International Telecommunications Union (ITU) treaties and other International agreements to which India is a Party. With this far reaching decision of the Cabinet, in the next few months, the Government will work out the norms and conditions concerning the various aspects of the policy for its effective implementation. It is expected that the enunciation of the policy framework will lead to the development of a healthy and thriving communications satellite and ground equipment industry as well as satellite communications service industry in India. This will also open the INSAT system for wider usage.

Command Area Development Programme

2774. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been brought under Command Area Development Programme (C.A.D.P.) by Government;

(b) the names of the State Governments which have taken specific steps to implement the Command Area Development Programme effectively;

(c) whether Government have made any review of this programme at national level; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL):

(a) and (b) Presently 23 States and 2 Union Territories are operating Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme whose names are given in the Statement (*See* below)

Different State Governments have taken up the programme as per their requirements. Out of 23 States, 17 States have constituted Command Area Development Authorities to implement the programme while remaining 6 States are operating the programme through concerned Departments. The details are given in the statement. (*See* below)

(c) and (d) The evaluation of the programme has been carried out from time to time by the independent consultancy agencies, a number of them have been sponsored by Government of India. The evaluation results suggest that the programme made positive impact in respect of better utilisation of irrigation potential created, increase in irrigation intensity, introduction of suitable cropping patterns, increase in agricultural production and productivity, increase in farm income and improvement in soil environment in many of the projects covered under the Command Area Development Programme.

Statement

Details of States and Union Territories Implementing the Command Area Development Programme.

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Whether CAD Authorities	
		Constituted	Not Constituted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Constituted	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Not constituted #
3.	Assam	Constituted	—
4.	Bihar	Constituted	—
5.	Goa	Constituted	—
6.	Gujarat	Constituted	—
7	Haryana	Constituted	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Not constituted #
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Constituted	—
10.	Karnataka	Constituted	—
11.	Kerala	Constituted	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Constituted	—
13.	Maharashtra	Constituted	—
14.	Manipur	Constituted	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	Not constituted #
16.	Nagaland	—	Not constituted #
17.	Orissa	Constituted	—
18.	Punjab	Constituted	—
19.	Rajasthan	Constituted	—

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Whether CAD Authorities	
		Constituted	Not Constituted
20.	Tamil Nadu	—	Not constituted #
21.	Tripura	—	Not constituted #
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Constituted	—
23.	West Bengal	Constituted	—
	UNION TERRITORIES		
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	Not constituted* #
2.	Daman and Diu	—	Not constituted* #

* Work is being implemented by Gujarat Government under Damanganga Project.

CAD Authorities not constituted and the Programme is implemented by the concerned Departments of the

Project under National Water Management Programme in Orissa

2775. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects under the National Water Management Programme are under implementation in orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith project cost;

(c) the acres of land likely to be irrigated thereafter; and

(d) the details of the objectives of the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Would Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP) has closed on March 31, 1995. The project objective was to increase agricultural productivity and farm incomes through the provision of more reliable, predictable and equitable service. Eight schemes of Orissa state covering a Culturable Command Area of 1.07 lakh hectares were taken up for implementation under NWMP at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.43 crore. However, none of the schemes could be completed during the project duration.

ए० आई० बी० पी के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को ऋण

2776. **श्री मनोहर कान्त ध्यानी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1998-99 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ए० आई० बी० पी० योजना के अन्तर्गत दस परियोजनाओं हेतु 168 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण स्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव भेजा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब तक 93 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और 46.58 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त हो गयी है;

(ग) शेष 75 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर इस योजना की स्वीकृत राशि को व्यपगत (लैप्स) होने से छूट प्रदान करेगी?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमपाल): (क) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिए वर्ष 1997-98 के दौरान 153.00 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता स्वीकृत की गई थी जिसमें से केवल 78.00 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 1997-98 के दौरान समय से उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया। राज्य ने वर्ष 1998-99 के दौरान अपनी 10 परियोजनाओं के लिए त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 168.00 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया। इन परियोजनाओं में 5 नई परियोजनाएं थीं और वर्ष 1997-98 के दौरान केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता प्राप्त कर चुकी लखवर व्यासी इसमें